

# The LONDON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, May 8. 1731.

NUMB. 615.

To the Author of the LONDON JOURNAL.

SIR,

A  
S there has been for some Time, a Bill depending in the House of Commons, for preventing of Frauds committed by Bankrupts, and other good Purposes, I observe the Advocates for Insolvent Debtors are very industrious, both in Conversation and by Writing, to represent the common Methods used against such as very cruel, and much exceeding the Hardships they suffer in other Countries. I will not assert, that what is published with this Design, has been wrote by Persons who are now Bankrupts, or intend to become such the first convenient Opportunity, when a Law is made to their Minds; but I am well satisfied, that if an Act should pass so favourable to Bankrupts, as these Men seem to desire, it would be a great Encouragement to the Practice of Roguery, which is already but too frequent amongst us.

If those who want Compassion for the Unfortunate are ill Men, such who plead for Laws in favour of all who call themselves so, without proper and necessary Distinctions, are very weak or very wicked. In order therefore to form the better Judgment, what Measures should be taken, and what Degree of Compassion extended to those call'd unfortunate Persons, we should examine if many of them do not deserve other Epitets, and whether some wholesome Severities might not be of great Service to Traders in general, and particularly to those in most Danger or most inclined to become Bankrupts.

In order to do this impartially, let us take a View what sort of Men they generally are, who become Bankrupt. Amongst these, how many honest, careful, prudent, industrious, frugal Persons do we see? I don't deny, but there may be a few such, who are reduced by unavoidable Losses; but of that very small Number, most of them become Insolvent by the *Iniquity of others*, such as constitute the Bulk of Bankrupts: I mean those who over-trade themselves, and by endeavouring to gain Riches, rather hastily than securely, expose their own Substance, and that of others, to unreasonable and dishonest Hazards; such who spend in Luxury and Extravagancy more than their Profits or Income; are given to Gaming, or the infamous and destructive Practice of Stock-Jobbing, which is indeed the worst kind of Gaming; or lastly, those who use all their Art to gain Credit, with a Design to cheat those who trust them.

Since it is evident that far the greater Number of Bankrupts become so by some of these Methods, how necessary is it to distinguish betwixt Men who are *really unable* to pay their Debts, and have been, by *unavoidable Losses*, reduced to those Circumstances, and such who design a Fraud, or have brought themselves to Poverty by Extravagancy, ill Management, or no Management at all? For this purpose all insolvent Persons should be obliged to produce their Books, and thereby satisfy the Sufferers they are unable to pay them, and by what Means they are rendered so; if they can't do this, it ought to be taken for granted they have destroyed their Books, to conceal ill Management or Roguery from their Creditors, and they ought undoubtedly to be severely punish'd.

The most plausible Argument I have met with against using Severity to Bankrupts is, that many, through Fear of that, may, when they find themselves insolvent, carry their Effects into Foreign Countries, to the Loss both of their Creditors and the Nation. Indeed I think no Nation should protect Rogues of any sort; for the Cause of Justice and Honesty is the Cause of Mankind. But if some should get away, and find Refuge in Foreign Countries, is Exile no Punishment? Is it agreeable for a Man, who perhaps understands no (Price Two-pence.)

Language but his own, and is too old to learn any other, to live amongst those he can't converse with; leave his Relations and Friends, and never return to his native Country? But I am so far from thinking Severity would occasion many Insolvent Persons to quit their Country, that I believe it the only Method to prevent any becoming so, but by unavoidable Losses; and such ought always to be treated with the utmost Humanity.

Another popular Reason against punishing Debtors, by imprisoning their Persons, is, that so many Hands are thereby lost to their Families, and the Publick. Let it be considered, that if these were Merchants or Traders, and not Manufacturers or Handicrafts-men, perhaps they maintain'd their Families at the Expence of others, and did no more Good to the Publick out of Prison, than in it: but I confess, that maintaining Debtors, or any others, idly in Prison, for a considerable Time, is a very bad Practice. When it is thought necessary to continue Criminals in Prison after they are convicted, they should be obliged to work at such Employments, by which they may be made useful to the Publick, and so laborious as may be a severe Punishment to them. And if such Debtors likewise, as shall be found guilty of endeavouring to defraud their Creditors, by concealing their Effects, or otherwise, and who were, by the Act against Bankrupts lately expired, liable to be hang'd, were, instead thereof, chain'd betwixt a Highwayman and a Pick-pocket, with Inscriptions on each signifying their Crimes, and made every Day to sweep and clean the Streets, particularly near the Royal Exchange, to be fed with Bread and Water, and thus employed for seven Years, I can't but think it would soon put an end to such vile Practices.

If some Punishments less severe, or of shorter Duration, were inflicted on such who lose their Creditors Money by Gaming or Stock-jobbing, or spend it in Luxury and Extravagancy, it might tend very much to prevent those Enormities, and the grievous Calamities occasioned by them. But if the Legislature should not think fit to appoint particular Punishments for Offenders of this Kind, it is in the Power of honest Men, by neither trifling nor conversing with them, very much to disconcert and lessen the Number of Persons so injurious to Trade and Society.

The Practices so common amongst Traders, not only to accept Credit when they know they shall not be able to discharge the Debt, but to use all their Art and Cunning to obtain it, are not treated with that Severity nor Contempt they deserve. If such a one happens to be of an entertaining Conversation, he shall be called a *very honest Fellow*, and received into the best Companies, tho' it is certain he is a *very great Rogue*, and it ought to be reckon'd scandalous to converse with him.

Mens trading beyond their Stocks and Abilities, often runs them into great Difficulties, and considerably increases the Number of Bankrupts; when such as are Rich practice this, it shews an insatiable Desire of Gain, but rarely answers their Expectation, and that for several plain Reasons. A Merchant or Tradesman, who buys on Credit must give more for his Goods, tho' he pays punctually at the Time agreed for, than if he bought for ready Money; this on many Commodities is *Ten per Cent.* but if he is known to be dilatory, the Difference is still considerably more. Besides this Disadvantage, a Man, over desirous of extending his Trade, will be very apt to send too much of his Effects into Foreign Countries; from whence many know, by sad Experience, how difficult it is to get Returns; and also give large Credit without proper Caution. This latter is many times a great Injury both to Debtors and Creditors; for when People have a large Credit, they are very apt to look upon what they are in Possession of as their own, and increase their Expenses accordingly.

For these Reasons, and many more, which might be given, even wealthy Men seldom add to their Estates by trading beyond their Stocks. Some indeed pretend they trade so largely to employ a great Number of People, and more for the Pub-

lick Benefit than their own. I deny not but *Price* may co-operate with *Avarice* in many of these; but that Men trade beyond their Abilities, and pay those they employ or deal with very ill, for the Good of them and the Publick, I shall as soon believe, as that a Beau dresses in Lace, Fringe and Embroidery, but pays for neither, (as is often the Case) not to ornament his dear Person, but to employ poor Manufacturers and encourage Trade: Or that Usurers, or a *Usurious Corporation*, lend Money at extortionate Interest or extravagant Premiums, is Charity to needy and distressed People, and not from a covetous and rapacious Desire of Gain.

If trading beyond their Stocks is prejudicial to rich Men, it's much more so to those who have little of their own. A Man of a large Estate may sustain many Losses, without being disabled from paying his Debts; but this is not the Case of him who trades on others Foundations. It ought to be a Maxim with all Traders, that those who deal principally on Credit, should not give large Credit to others, nor venture much beyond Sea, but live frugally, and content themselves with a Retail or Ready Money Business, till they have gained a Stock sufficient for a more extended Trade. Yet how frequently is the very Reverse of this practised? Men with no other Stock, but a great deal of Impudence, make grand Appearances, and launch into Foreign Commerce: This soon reduces them to Straights and Difficulties, and generally ends in the Ruin of themselves and many others.

The Complaints we every Day hear of so many Shops shut up, so many Houses to lett, even in the most frequented Streets, and the great Decay of Trade, and the Clamours that are hereupon rais'd against the *Ministry*, put me in mind of a Gentleman who is troubled with a Dropsey, and a Complication of other Distempers, which occasions him to find Fault with his Constitution, tho' naturally a very good one, blame his Physicians, and often change them, but goes on to drink his three Bottles a Day, without seeming once to think what is the real Cause of his Distempers: As this Gentleman's Cure, if it is ever effected, must proceed chiefly from Temperance; so must these Evils complained of, be principally remedied by Frugality. Nevertheless, I am far from thinking that Treaties with Foreign Nations, or Laws at home may not be made, greatly to promote and extend our Commerce.

It is almost impossible to write on the Subject of Bankruptcy, without calling to mind the unhappy Affair of the late Bankers *Woodwards*, whose Insolvency has perhaps brought greater Calamities on the Merchants and Traders of this City, than any Accident that has happen'd in our Times, except the fatal Catastrophe in the Year 1720.

The Gentlemen who are chosen Assignees of the Bankrupts Effects, will undoubtedly have it in their Power to mitigate the Hardships many labour under for want of the Cash deposited in those Bankers Hands, by making a Dividend as soon as the Law will permit, and they have raised Money sufficient for that Purpose. In the mean time, it would be of great Service, when a Calculation can be made, to acquaint the Creditors what they may reasonably expect for their Debts, that none may be induced to sell their Interest for less than the Value, nor purchase that of others for more than it is worth, and so become a Prey to those who go about seeking whom they may devour. This Assistance and Satisfaction the Creditors expect, and have a Right to demand from those they have intrusted, and in whose Power it is to afford it them.

Should any be so vile to give out Reports that there will be near enough to pay the Creditors, when they know or believe the contrary, in order to sell their Debts at a high Price; or represent the Bankrupts Affairs worse than they know them to be, to purchase the Debts of others for less than the Value; or should any keep the Money in their Hands, when there is sufficient to make a handsome Dividend, and defraud the Sufferers of what

is left for them. Such Persons would be no better than Rogues, who strip Men when they have been shipwreck'd, or plunder those who have been burnt out, of the little left them by the Flames. But better Actions are hoped for and expected from the Persons concerned in the Management of this Affair; Actions worthy of Traders, Merchants and Men of Honour.

April 20, 1731.

#### CIVICUS.

Our Readers will observe this Paper was wrote, and intended to have been published, some time since; but tho' it was by Accident delay'd, we don't think proper to suppose it

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Rome, April 21.

**T**HREE Monitories are published, citing Cardinal Cofcia to Rome. If he disobeys the first, the Revenues of his Benefices are confiscated. By disobeying the second, he so forfeits his Benefices; and by the third, he loses his Votes both Active and Passive.

Vienna, April 28. The new Revolt at Constantinople, and the Grand Seignior's Flight to Adrianople, are confirm'd.

Paris, May 4. We do not yet know the Resolution of the Court of Spain.

Paris, May 12. The 9th in the Afternoon, the King went from the Castle of Marli to the Plain des Sablons, where his Majesty reviewed the Regiments of French and Swiss Guards, which after having performed their Exercise, filed off before the King. The Queen was at this Review, and her Majesty afterwards took an Airing in the Course.

The 9th Instant, the Parliament condemned the Dutch Jew to be broke upon the Wheel in Effigie, his Estate to be confiscated, and his Valet de Chambre to be broke; which was executed the same Day.

On the 10th, the Marquis de Richelieu carry'd his Cause in the Parliament, against the Dukes and Peers, in relation to the Duchy of Aiguillon, which was restored; but he is to take Place only from the Day of his Reception.

Edinburgh, April 29. On Tuesday last the Provincial Synod of Lothian and Tweedale met here, and the Rev. Mr. Hurchinson who was to have preach'd the Sermon, being Moderator to the former Synod, was seized with a sudden Illness, and obliged to come out of the Pulpit, after reading out his Text. The Synod then chose the Rev. Mr. Davison for Moderator, and appointed a Committee of their Number to wait on the Right Hon. the Earl of Loudon, his Majesty's High Commissioner to the ensuing General Assembly, to congratulate him on his safe Arrival, and on the Honour again conferred on him by his Majesty.

Yesterday they had before them the Affair of planting the West Kirk, and are this Day to make a further Progress therein.

Hereford, April 29. On Easter Sunday last, a sudden Clap of Thunder fell at Kilpeck, a Place belonging to Edward Cleaves of Wormbridge, Esq; and rented by one Richard Powell: It struck down a new built Barn that was covered with Tile-stone, broke off short all the Beams of the said Barn, and threw down all the Roof upon the Floor; and also took down a great Part of a Pigeon House adjoining to the said Barn: Most of Mr. Powell's Family, which had been in the Barn to see a Heifer that had newly calved, narrowly escaped with their Lives, having left the Place just before this Accident happened.

Worcester, April 29. On Tuesday last William Bull the Highwayman, having been indulged for some time with a Reprieve obtained for him at the Solicitation of some Gentlemen, "was executed here, leaving this World with a great deal of Intrepidity, in the 26th Year of his Age.

N. B. He walked to the Place of Execution, and being a genteel well dress'd young Man, was very much pitied by the Spectators, especially by the fair Sex, who shed abundance of Tears; a small Recompence for the Forfeiture of his Life, occasion'd by a too fond Compliance with the Persusions of a certain Lady of Pleasure in this County; by whom, after he had spent all his Substance upon her, he was spirited up to the Commission of the Facts for which he suffered, in order to supply her Extravagancies.

'Tis somewhat remarkable, that the Ring which he robb'd the Gentleman of in Company with Mr. Marriot, had this Motto, *I die when I engage*; which was verify'd in him, being one chief Article of the Jury's bringing him in Guilty.

Gloucester, May 3. Last Week died here the noted Mr. Birch, commonly called *Clean Birch*, famous for his Skill and Dexterity in the Art of Legerdemain.

Northampton, May 3. Monday last in the Afternoon three Gentlemen were attacked by a single Highwayman between Brackley and Hanes in this County, from whom he took a very considerable Booty and made off.

Bristol, May 1. There are Letters from Annamaboo, which relate, that on the 7th of Dec. last, a Sloop belonging to Glasgow in Scotland, was carried off by the Negroes, on that Coast, who to the Number of 140 rose, and killed the Mate and most of the Men.

Several of our Ships lately come from that Coast have met with dangerous Repulses by the Negroes rising, to quell whom the Sailors were obliged to kill several, and some of them lost their Lives in the Expedient; a Sicknes too in that Climate has been very fatal to some of our Ships Companies, and carry'd off many.

What with the Negroes rising, and other Disappointments, in the late Voyages thither, have occasion'd a great Reduction in our Merchant's Gain.

They write from Bath, that they are in great Expectation of the King's coming to that City this Season, where abundance of Persons of Distinction are already arrived.

Last Saturday died suddenly, in his Office in Broad-street, — Bampfield, Esq; his Majesty's Collector of the Excise in this City; he was at that time smoking a Pipe, and writing a Letter to London; his Clerk had been but a few Minutes from him, when a Gentleman came to speak with his Master, and he going to give Notice of it, found him fallen out of his Chair dead on the Floor, and by him, his Pipe broke, his Letter half wrote, and the Pen.

#### L O N D O N .

**Y**esterday His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and passed the several Bills ready for the Royal Assent. After which His Majesty put an End to the present Session of Parliament in a Most Gracious Speech from the Throne.

Last Saturday the Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the Nine following Persons received Sentence of Death, viz. Francis Woodman and Richard Cooper; the former for the Murder of John Ormes, a Corkcutter in Chelsea Fields, the latter for the Murder of Martha Hall, his Fellow Servant, at Mr. Day's, an Apothecary in Leaden-hall-street; Francis Glyn, alias Lyn, John Butler and Richard Trot, alias Trop, alias Blue Dick, all for robbing on the Highway; Ambrose Newport, for stealing a Mare; and John Peverley, a Boy about 13 Years of Age, James Berry, an elderly Man, and James Owen, for robbing their several Masters, the first of 48 Guineas, the second of Plate to the Value of 10 l. and the last for a 100 l. Bank Note.

None were burnt in the Hand; 3 ordered to be whip'd, viz. Anne Knowland, a former Convict, and two convicted this Session of Petty Larceny, and 42 were ordered for Transportation.

Sarah Hewlett, convicted of receiving stolen Goods from a Gang of Boys in Chick-lane, was sentenc'd to suffer two Years Imprisonment in Newgate, and to pay a Fine of 10 Marks.

Elizabeth Coven-ry, convicted of Defrauding several Vintners under a Pretence of first bespeaking some Wine and Change for a Guinea, and then sending the Servant back for Pipes and Tobacco, while she went off, was sentenced to suffer 6 Months Imprisonment in Newgate, and to pay a Fine of 2 Marks.

John Bently, a Brewer's Servant, who was try'd with James Owen for stealing the 100 l. Bank Note and acquitted, was ordered to be continu'd till next Sessions, in order to be try'd there for receiving the Note, knowing it to have been stolen.

On Monday Morning came on before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Mr. Baron Thomson, the Tryal of Theodore Willer, upon an Indictment for having feloniously embezzled the Sum of 8700 l. and upwards, Money belonging to Mess. Richard and Thomas Woodwards, late

Bankers in Exchange Alley, when the Jury, without going out of Court, declared the Prisoner *Not Guilty*.

Sarah Jones alias Williams and Sarah Morris, convicted of Petty Larceny the last Sessions at the Old Bailey, were, on Thursday, whipt at the Cart's Tail for the same, from Newgate to Hick's Hall, in pursuance of their Sentence.

Last Saturday Night young Man, the Son of a Farmer at Biflow Causeway, having staid out so late, that the Family was gone to Bed, and not being able to make them hear, he went to lie in his Father's Barn. About One o'Clock on Sunday Morning a Fire broke out in the Barn, which in a little time consumed the same, with all the Stock in it, and an Hay-Rick adjoining, by which Accident the young Man was burnt to Death. A poor Welchwoman, that lay in the Barn, got out starknaked, having pull'd off her Shift before she went to Bed, which is customary with those poor People to save them.

On Monday last the Morocco Ambassador, with the Hon. Sir Charles Wager and Sir Jacob Ackworth Surveyor of his Majesty's N. vy, and the Right Hon. the Lord Vere Beauclerc, were at the Tower to see the Arms there, and went from thence in the Navy eight o'ard Barge to Greenwich and Deptford to see the Hospital, and the manner of building his Majesty's Ships, which he viewed with great Satisfaction. They were afterwards entertained with a handsome Dinner at Mr. Stacey's, Master Builder of his Majesty's Yard at Deptford.

A Gentleman of Kew in Surrey, and another of Clifford's Inn, happening to Quarrel at Sir John Falstaff's Head, Charing-cross, on Saturday Night last, the former was dangerously wounded; and had not the Master of the House broke open the Door, (which was lock'd) Murder had inevitably ensued, tho' the former had a Friend present.

Notwithstanding the many Assurances our Merchants have received from their Correspondents abroad, particularly at Paris, of an Express being arrived there from Seville, with an Account of the Order for delivering the Flora's Treasure having been signed by the King of Spain on the 24th of April, N. S. yet there are Letters in Town, dated at Seville the 3d Instant, N. S. (which came from thence by Express) when no such Order was known to have been signed. But on the contrary, the British and French Ministers at that Court, were pressing for it, and were in hopes of soon obtaining it: Altho' many were of Opinion, that the Deficiency was so great, as not to be made good before the King received a large Supply from New Spain; the Detention being no other way to be accounted for.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint William Stuart, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Shire of Air in Scotland, to be Pay-mater of the Annuities and Pensions in the Exchequer, in the room of Mr. Nicholson, deceased.

We hear that the Hon. Thomas Winnington, Esq; one of the Lords of the Admiralty, will be made one of the Lords of the Treasury, in the room of Sir George Oxenden, Bart. who by reason of his ill State of Health will resign.

A Wager of 100 Guineas having been laid sometime since between the Earl of Portmore and Sir William Stanhope, that the latter could not run or walk from Charing Cross to Weybridge in Surrey in six Hours, the said Gentleman performed it on Wednesday Morning in less than the time, and won the Wager.

We hear from Oxford, that last Week, in a full Convocation, it was determined there should be no Publick A&T this Year: The e hath been none for 18 Years past.

On Tuesday Noon, a Cabinet Council was held at St. James's, at the breaking up of which one of his Majesty's Messengers was dispatched to his Excellency Mr. Keene, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Spain.

On Monday last, as Council was hearing for and against the Coal Bill in the House of Lords, one of the Coal Merchants attending without the Bar, had his Pocket pick'd of a Silver Snuff-Box, by a Fellow of a grave Department and decent Appearance, that stood near him; besides the Snuff-Box, there were 14 Guineas found in his Pockets; he was carried before a Magistrate, and committed to the Gatehouse, and the Money and Snuff-Box lodg'd in the Justice's Hands.

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His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Walter Chetwynd, Esq; to be Governor of Barbadoes, in the room of Henry Worley, Esq.

And also to appoint Col. William Cosby to be Governor of the Leeward Islands in America, in the room of the Right Hon. the Lord Forbes.

On Monday last came on the Election of a Member of Parliament for the City of Rochester, in the room of David Polhill, Esq; whose Seat in Parliament was vacated by accepting the Office of Keeper of the Records in the Tower, which he was unanimously re-elected for that City.

On Wednesday last came on at Abingdon the Election of a Knight of the Shire for the County of Berks, when Winchcombe Packer, Esq; was unanimously chosen, in the room of Robert Packer, Esq; his Father, deceased.

The same Day was the Foot Race at Newmarket, between Mr. Bray and Mr. Phillips, two Gentlemen of Fortune, for 200 Guineas, which was won by the former.

Thurs'day last Week, at a Board held at the Admiralty Office, most of the Admirals and other principal Officers of the Navy that were in Town met, and signed the printed Scheme, agreed unto by their Lordships, for the great Relief that will be made thereby, to the Widows and Children belonging to the Commission and Warrant Officers of his Majesty's Navy, by the Abatement of Three Pence in the Pound out of each Officer's Wages; and on Thurs'day last, many others signed the same, both at the Admiralty and Navy Office.

Thurs'day Morning a Chimney of the Earl of Godolphin's House in the Stable Yard, St. James's, took Fire, and burnt with such Fury that the Roof was in great Danger; so that his Lordship, and the Duchess of Marlborough his Consort, removed to a House in St. James's-street, where their Plate, Jewels, and Writings were carry'd; but after much Diligence used by the Firemen and others, the Flaines were extinguished without having done much Damage.

The Fubbs Yacht is ordered to be got ready for carrying the Dutches of Newcastle and her Retinue over to Holland, on her way to Pyrmont.

The Lord Viscount Weymouth is landed in Kent from his Travels.

Their Majesties have declared their Intention of dining in Publick every Sunday, during their Continuance at Hampton Court this Summer.

Monday last a young Man of Hornchurch meeting a Waggoner with his Waggon loaded, near Ingolstone in Essex, desired to sit down on the Top of the Load, which was granted; but being tire'd, he soon fell asleep and dropt down and the Wheel run over his Neck, so that he died on the Spot; whereupon the Waggon and Hors's were seized as a Deodan to the Lord of the Manor.

The Ayles, Capt. Martin Wadham, from Portsmouth, was, in Jun. last, forced on Shore by a violent Storm in the Bay of Gibraltar, so high, that as he was also supposed to have bulged, it was thought impractical to get her off without a greater Expence than she was worth: But lately it having blown in the Night-time very hard, and bringing a great Swell of the Sea into the Bay, she was in the Morning, to the Surprise of all, seen floating; and some Persons going off to her, brought her to an Anchor in the Mole, in order to rear her.

**Ecclesiastical Promotions.** The Rev. Dr. Nibler is prefered to the Rectory of Lithburne in the County of Warwick and Diocese of Worcester.—The Rev. Mr. Smalridge, Son of the late Right Rev. Dr. Smalridge, Bishop of Bristol, is appointed by his Majesty one of the Prebendaries of Worcester.—The Rev. Mr. Robinson is presented to the Rectory of Wickeliffe, in that Part of the County of York that is in the Diocese of Chester.—The Rev. Dr. Lynch is collated to the Rectories of Ickham and Bishopsburne, with the Chapels of Barham and Well, in the County of Kent.

**Death.** Dr. Tanner, a noted Physician, died last Week at his House at Agmondesham in Bucks.—Sunday died at Hampstead in Middlesex, the Lady Gerrard, Relict of Sir Charles Gerrard, of Harrow on the Hill in Middlesex, Bart. She was Daughter to Charles Lord Seymour of Trowbridge, and Sister to his Grace the present Duke of Somerset: She has left only one Daughter and Heir, married first to Warwick Lake, of Cannons in Middlesex, Esq; and afterwards to Miles Stapleton, Esq; (third Son of Sir William Stapleton, Bart. and Uncle to the present Sir William) who died at Bath in June, 1730; but she is still living.

at Harrow.—We hear from Bath, that Mrs. Andrew, late Wife of Thomas Andrew, of Ormond-street, Esq; died there after a long Indisposition: Her Corpse was brought to Town and interred in St. Mary Hill Church; she was Daughter of the late William Westbrook, of Ferring in the County of Sussex, Esq; who formerly served in Parliament for the Boroughs of Arundel and Bramber.

Christened Males 173. Females 166. In all 339.

Buried Males 242. Females 224. In all 466.

Decreased in the Burials this Week 61.

*Prices of Goods at Bear Key.*

per Quarte.	per Quarter.
Wheat — 23 to 28	Hog Pease 14 to 16
Rye — 13 to 14	Pease — 18 to 21
Barley — 12 to 15	Pale Malt 17 to 20
Oates — 8 to 13	Brown Malt 17 to 20
Horse Beans 17 to 22	Tares — 18 to 25
Coals 25 s. to 26 s. per Chaldron.	
Hops 1729 — 50 s. to 65 s. per Hundred.	
Hops 1730 — 50 s. to 90 s. per Hundred.	
Rape Seed 12 l. to 12 l. 10 s. per Laff.	

Thurs'day South Sea Stock was 103 1 8th. South Sea Ann. 106 7 8ths. South Sea Bonds 5 l. 17 s. Bank 147. Bank Circulation 7 l. 5 s. India 198 3 qrs. India Bonds 6 l. Royal Exchange Assurance 99 1 half. London Assurance 12 5 8ths. Afican 52. York Buildings 23 3 qrs. Three per Cent. Ann. 96 5 8ths. English Copper 3 l. Welch Copper 2 l. 12 s.

*This Day is published,*

**A DIALOGUE on BEAUTY.** In the Manner of PLATO. By GEORGE STUBBS, M. A. Late Fellow of Exeter College, Rector of Pusey in Berkshire, and Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of DORSET, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Printed by W. WILKINS, in Lombard-street; and sold by J. Roberts, in Warwick-lane; T. Cox, at the Royal-Exchange; and J. Chrishley, at the London-Gazette, Charing-cross. Price One Shilling.

Where may be had, just published, (Dedicated to Sir GILBERT MEATHCOTE)

An ANSWER to the REMARKS upon the BILL now depending in PARLIAMENT, concerning TYTHES, lately publish'd in the WHITEHALL EVENING-POST. Wherein the Law, the Facts, and the Reasoning of the Author, are fully consider'd. Price Six-pence.

**The Publick General CORRESPONDENCE, of Affairs for Improving Money, Trade and Estates, &c.**

To be sold, The REVERSION of 1000 l. South Sea Annuity Stock, alter the Decease of a Person aged 43 Ye rs.

There are several Sums of Money ready to be lent on MORTGAGES, of which some are large. And there are Mortg. g.s. now offer'd for different Sums.

A Gentleman wants to purchase an ADVOCATION or Presentation of a Rectory or Vicarage of about 200 or 300 l. a Year, where the Incumbent is Old.

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